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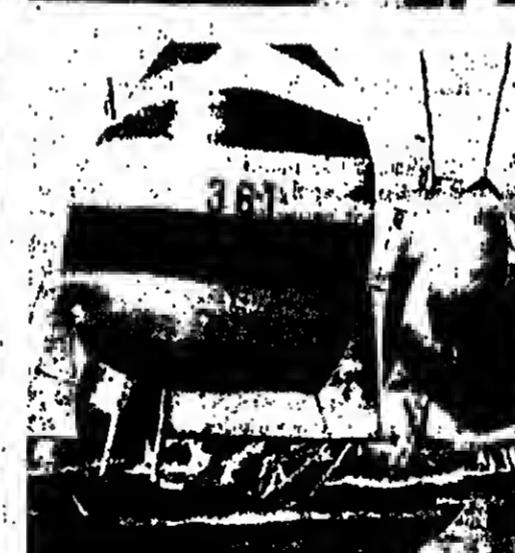


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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Nato conference links MBFR with Berlin talks

Nato's primary dimension as a military organisation won it friends as well as making some enemies in the early days. For the one group it was exclusively a defence organisation aiming to preserve the equilibrium between the military blocs.

For the other group the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was a capitalist instrument of aggression under the aegis of the United States.

The closer the Alliance came to maturity, the greater its discrimination became. We can only guess at how much effect universal criticism of the consequences and costs of this system of threats had in bringing about the changes that came.

At any rate Nato no longer put all its eggs in the military deterrent basket, but began to move into a second dimension, the political dimension of conciliation and detente.

This struck the opponents of Nato dumb for a while and also irritated some of the organisation's protagonists.

One West German *Lexikon der Politik* noted back in 1967 that the discussions on Nato reform, the paradoxical suggestion had been put forward that it should be made an instrument of appeasement.

And former Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss still believes today that an analysis of the military situation in Europe shows that "the preservation of security in peace and liberty requires

the carefully balanced nuclear scales.

Recognising the validity of both these arguments, the technological and the financial, Moscow and Washington agreed

to embark on talks to limit the scope of rocket warfare, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

It is quite a natural and logical parallel

that in the short or long-term something similar must happen on the level of conventional warfare, especially as the idea of a balanced mutual reduction of troop strength in Europe is not exactly new.

But some confusion reigned in Nato when Moscow sent its recent so-called signal from Tiflis in answer to Nato's Reykjavik, Brussels and Rome proposals from between 1968 and 1970, which seemed to be worth looking into least.

What reply have the Allies now come up with at their spring conference in Lisbon to the Soviet proposal that they should taste the wine of MBFR (Mutual Balanced Forces Reduction)?

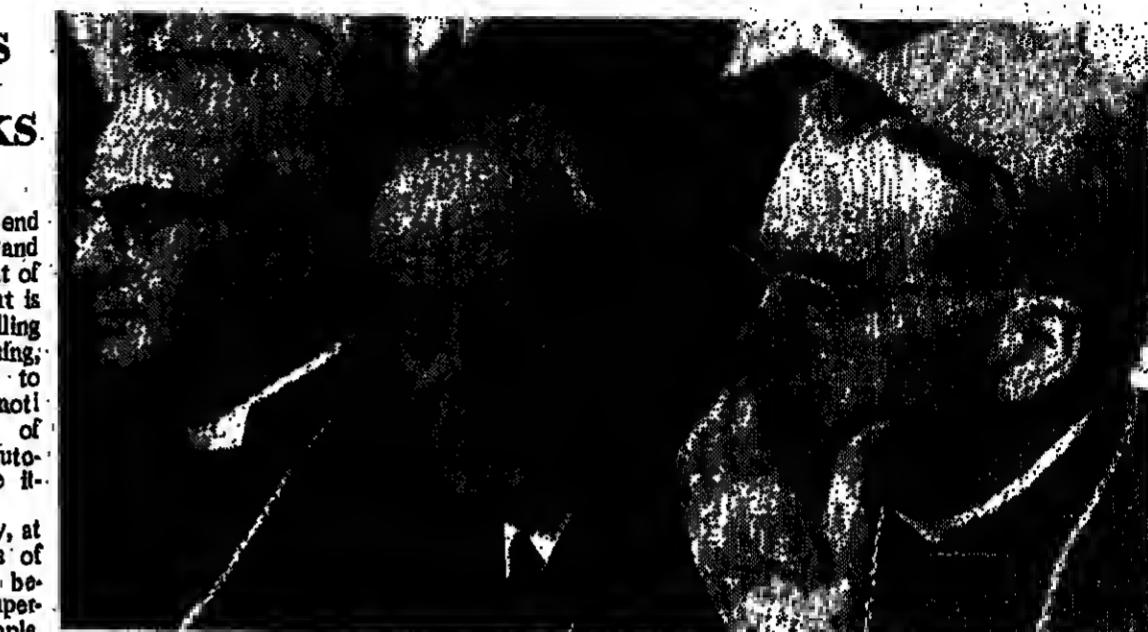
Nato said an unequivocal yes, but has hesitated to specify how seriously it meant it, and said it out with a politically calculated but as ever, this reservation concerns a satisfactory solution of the Berlin Question which, it is hoped, will come before the end of the year and which could clear the way for a pan-European security conference. Thus all eyes are on Berlin.

On the question of MBFR, there has been a hiatus on the political scene but no lack of activity in diplomatic quarters.

A kind of graded plan has been devised with the immediate task of sounding out Moscow's notions on a multilateral basis.

Later on proper scouts will be named to carry out this work.

Basing their calculations on the intelligence work of these scouts a conference of deputy foreign ministers will convene in the autumn to map out the way ahead for the route march, before the Nato winter conference in Brussels is able to make a politically decisive step.



Ecumenical conference

Willem Visser 't Hooft (centre), honorary president of the World Council of Churches, was present at the ecumenical conference held in Augsburg. Julius Cardinal Döpfner (right) and Hermann Diestelholz, president of the Protestant Church in the Federal Republic also attended.

(Foto: AP)

All eyes will still be on Berlin and hopes will be pinned on similarly cautious cooperation on the part of Moscow. This schedule is not surprising, but it is sound.

Moscow should not rebuff the Lisbon communiqué. The Nato ministers were careful to welcome the treaty restricting the use of the seabed for military purposes as a "significant step forwards" and praised the Soviet Union for acceding to the Geneva Disarmament Conference on the question of banning bacteriological and chemical weapons.

Moreover their concern at the growth of the Soviet Mediterranean Fleet is expressed in remarkably mild terms.

They have given far more attention to the third dimension of the alliance, protection of the environment, pointing to a (far distant) future when military problems may pale into insignificance compared with the pollution of the world around us.

Christian Polityka,

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 June 1971)

Bonn's detente policy important for Nato, according to Scheel

Soviet diplomats are uncommonly active at the moment compared with their counterparts in the West. The Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, Semjon Tschapkin was in London last weekend following visits to Copenhagen.

His main topic of conversation was this time the complexities of troop withdrawals and security conferences. Thus he was talking on precisely the same points as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation meeting in Lisbon in the latter half of the previous week.

From this point of view Tschapkin's journey seems to have come too late. If he intended to encourage the individual Nato countries to take their own stand on these matters the Alliance as a whole precluded this possibility in the meantime.

Following the Lisbon Conference it seems that for the time being the Nato alliance will be following a communal course which should lead to a thorough winding up of the situation and patient

Scheel, the Bonn Foreign Minister, in his hopes for a settlement on Berlin by the end of the year.

Indeed a not such close link between Berlin and the talks on a balanced mutual reduction of troop strength. Following Nato's pleasure to have this theme discussed and now that the prospect of talks on this matter has become such an important element in President Nixon's arguments with the Senate, a certain amount of room for manoeuvre must be granted. These talks would be a trial of patience. The talks that have been going on for years on a limitation of strategic arms would be a short apprenticeship by comparison.

Are Brezhnev and Kosygin really ready to make concessions? Are they really considering reducing the number of troops in their satellite countries? Can they risk it in the light of the efforts being made by the satellites to obtain more freedom? The West must have al-

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■ PROFILE

Weichmann's retirement marks the end of an era for Hamburg

In Hamburg a grand old man is leaving the political stage. Professor Herbert Weichmann, senior burgomaster of the Freie und Hansestadt (Free Hanseatic city) will give up his office on 9 June.

The departure of Professor Weichmann marks the end of an era for Hamburg, an era that will be remembered under the retiring burgomaster's name. For six years Professor Weichmann has steered the ship of State in the Hanseatic port and has developed a style of representation and government that bears his personal stamp and corresponded thoroughly to Hanseatic traditions.

The constitution of the Federal state made Weichmann's office a fairly weak one. He was the "premier" but also the "equal". But he built up his position in the government of the city state to that of a governing statesman. He regarded himself as the first man in the Federal state of Hamburg and always avoided sinking to the depths of party politics.

Social Democrats in Hamburg respected their brother burgomaster and with delightful irreverence called him "God the Father".

The retiring burgomaster was born in 1896, the son of a Prussian-Jewish academic family in Landsberg, Silesia. He studied jurisprudence and was a combatant in the First World War.

Politically speaking the key experience in Weichmann's life was the Kapp Putsch. At that time when reaction against the Republic first became voiced lawyer

Weichmann spontaneously decided to attach himself to the German workers' movement.

He worked as a government adviser in Prussian offices rising to the position of personal adviser to the Prussian Premier, Otto Braun.

In his student days and afterwards Professor Herbert Weichmann worked as a journalist and was on the staff of the renowned liberal paper, *Frankfurter Zeitung*. In 1933 he had to leave Germany. At first he went to France and later fled to the United States via Spain.

In 1948 Herbert Weichmann returned to the Federal Republic prompted to do so by the then burgomaster of Hamburg, Max Brauer. His first position was president of the Hamburg accounts department and later he became the Hanseatic city's Senator responsible for finance.

In 1965 Weichmann helped the Social Democrats out of a difficult situation. Family difficulties were enough to persuade the prudish Hanseatic brothers that the then burgomaster Paul Nevermann should be voted out of office and within 24 hours Herbert Weichmann found himself occupying the senior burgomaster's chair.

This was intended as a temporary solution to a problem. The solution lasted until 1971. Weichmann carried out his duties as burgomaster in the same way as he considers he had carried out every office he had ever held. He says: "As if I had been doing it all my life."

The Economic Affairs Senator who is a

keen publicity man intends to be second shot and hopes that he can obtain for himself the position of burgomaster. The Federal state committee of the SPD has, in the meantime nominated Helmut Kern as its candidate for this office. The actual decisive factor in the Senate itself - will be 4 June at a party political conference of the Hamburg SPD. The party, which earlier times was generally sympathetic to follow the suggestions of its members, has gradually become more rebellious.

Now it has managed to pass an amendment ensuring that whenever the

Continued on page 6



Herbert Weichmann
(Photo: Archiv/Oest)

■ URBANISATION

Munich congress underlines plight of our cities

Our cities are sick - and bankrupt. "Save our cities now" - the motto of the annual general assembly of the Cities Congress in Munich - summed up the malaise facing our cities in a penetrating speech.

The only reason the situation has not degenerated into social confrontation, threatening law and order in the cities, is that there are no alternatives. Cities everywhere are in the same unsolvable situation.

None, the Eternal City, is being suffocated by debt and traffic but still attracts a never-ending flow of migrants. Many people find living in Munich torment but it still remains this country's "secret capital".

The invasion of commuters in the morning and their exodus in the late afternoon as they leave behind them the barren city streets proves better than a number of essays that city centres have become inhospitable.

Residential areas are not much better.

After the stress of a day's work, commuters withdraw within their own four walls at night, shutting themselves off from all outside life. Isolation reigns supreme where there could be social communication.

But we still have to live with our cities as there are no practical alternatives. There is more money to earn there, there are more stimuli and better social and cultural amenities and there is a greater variety of jobs and educational opportunities than in the country.

The conglomeration of people, energy and capital has its drawbacks but it is indispensable for trade and social development.

The cities' main problem is that the growing demand for housing, social amenities and public services is accompanied by a decreasing amount of municipal capital.

As there is little prospect of the cities' share of tax receipts being drastically increased - the central government and the Federal states the other beneficiaries, are too strong politically for this to occur - the only solution is to distribute the available money differently.

Realising this, Munich authorities decided to carry out a bold reform programme. Mayor Hans-Joachim Vogel calculated that fifty million Marks flowed into the coffers of property owners between 1960 and 1969 while only 42 million were spent on building council houses.

City politicians and the political parties have long since agreed that land reform is the cardinal factor in reviving our towns. One of the main reasons for the delay to the reform is the long time it takes for the public to become aware of a situation that needs reforming.

The first was the future Senator for Education, Günter Apel, who is present at the acting Federal chairman of the West German white-collar workers union. He had to submit to a grilling interrogation from the party before being elected.

That Helmut Kern wins the election - and no other candidate has yet appeared on the horizon - he will only be the junior burgomaster for a limited period. As soon as it was known that Weichmann intended to stand down the FDP, the other coalition partner in Hamburg, claimed the office of junior burgomaster for itself, encouraged by a gentleman's agreement during the coalition negotiations. A compromise was finally decided upon which is unorthodox to say the least. In the first half of the legislative period, which continues until early 1974, the SPD will provide the burgomaster, then the FDP will get its turn.

Dieter Städter
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 June 1971)

Continued from page 4

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Humogeneous social groups like farmers or students soon take to the streets when they feel that their specific interests are being threatened, especially as individual interests and the interests of the group can be reduced to a common denominator.

That is not the case with the inhabitants of a city. Brought up to place their own interests above anything else, cityfolk are little moved by the interests of the community, especially if they themselves own property and hope to speculate.

The cities, driven on by their empty coffers and the demands of their inhabitants, must act quickly, even if this is against the wishes of interest groups both small and powerful.

If the cities do not act, the apparent indifference of people in city affairs could be transformed into an aggressive interest that would be of little benefit.

In Munich President Gustav Heinemann cited Article Fourteen of Basic Law: "Property carries responsibilities. Its use must also serve the common good."

This article can be applied to land as it is a commodity that cannot be manufactured and thus takes up a special position in the economy. Its value is determined not by its own nature but by outside conditions.

Its value is the sum total of its position within the community. When this principle is recognised, the link between land ownership and the resulting social obligation can be seen.

Many prominent people in our society have repeatedly drawn attention to this. In a famous radio broadcast Professor Leibholz, a judge at the Federal Constitutional Court, demanded a change of current property laws in view of obvious social grievances.

The two major parties have repeatedly stated that land ownership is linked with

Continued from page 4

a special social obligation. What exactly this means for the Social Democrats is shown by a law to old municipal buildings that will be discussed shortly in the Bundestag.

Though land reform will do a lot, it will not cure all ills. It has not yet been decided whether a city should cater more for pedestrians or motorists. It has not yet been decided what aspects should be borne in mind when a city is being redeveloped.

A city is always closely linked with the surrounding country side and town planning must always take the surroundings into consideration. But many of the surrounding communities dismiss this as "city imperialism".

Planning in city centres could founder on the self-interest of property-owners who plan for the city and its immediate environment could fail because of the opposition of neighbouring communities.

Town planning must be more intensive, he said, plans for further city development must be given more thought, town planning must be given a new image, there must be better methods of administration and control and there must also be closer regional cooperation.

Speaking of the rise of land prices, Vogel stressed the social obligations connected with ownership of property. He said that the Federal Republic should adopt the Stockholm model where a very large part of the city lay directly under the control of the city authorities and private people could only own property for their own use and for certain time.

Housing Minister Lauritz Lauritsen stated that the government's urban reconstruction report of 1970 showed how well it understood the situation at local level.

He added that the government was following developments with care and attention and had pointed out ways to solve the problems involved.

This included the Bill for a law governing local building and redevelopment. The second and third readings of the Bill were brought forward to the week immediately following Whitson.

When passed, the law will be the first step towards ending the shortcomings of the current law concerning urban construction, Lauritsen said.

Lauritsen added however that this law and the proposed amendment to the Federal Building Law were not themselves sufficient to combat land speculation and achieve the necessary mobility of land ownership.

(Die Welt, 27 May 1971)

President Heinemann appeals for land reforms

Opening the 16th annual general meeting of the Cities Congress in Munich on 26 May 1971, President Gustav Heinemann called upon the legislature to fulfil its constitutional obligation of land reform.

President Heinemann told the 1,200 delegates from 500 cities attending the two-day congress that land speculation was one of the scourges of the malaise facing cities today. "If we do not master the problem, we shall come to a standstill," he warned.

The President was loudly applauded when he asked, "When shall we read plainly and clearly that Article Fourteen of Basic Law does not only guarantee the principle of ownership but also determines its limits?"

"When shall we read plainly and clearly from Article Fourteen of Basic Law that property carries with it an obligation and that its use must take into consideration the common good?"

"When will the legislature eventually carry out its obligations as far as land reform is concerned, not to mention any other field at the moment?"

The President added that these questions could also be directed to legal bodies. Legal bodies could not and should not take the place of the legislature and draw up general legal maxims from the principle of a welfare state.

But, he said, in isolated cases it could and should examine whether a property-owner's conduct was totally commensurate with the full content of Article Fourteen.

Heinemann wished great success to the four working groups dealing with the main problems of city politics such as redevelopment, transport, environment and finances.

Munich's Mayor Hans-Joachim Vogel, the officiating president of the Cities Congress, named five basic conditions to ensure sensible town planning and urban construction in future.

Town planning must be more intensive, he said, plans for further city development must be given more thought, town planning must be given a new image, there must be better methods of administration and control and there must also be closer regional cooperation.

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(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 27 May 1971)

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At its sixteenth annual general meeting in Munich the Cities Congress made a public appeal, stating that the standard of a civilisation and its social services are reflected in the state and position of its cities.

German cities have performed great things in the past, especially in the last 25 years. But now cities are threatened by dangerous trends.

There is the daily traffic chaos that costs lives and health, nerves and time and demands senseless material wastage.

There is the threatened extinction of city centres, paralysed and throttled by private transport.

There is the murk, haze and smog hanging over cities, there are polluted lakes and rivers and the intolerable effects of the noise of traffic.

There is the lack of healthy homes and urgently needed social amenities such as hospitals, schools and efficient rail services.

The development as such cannot be stopped. Stopping scientists from doing research and passing on their knowledge would serve humanity as little as stopping technologists from building, halting production or impeding consumption.

In many fields our society has made higher growth rates and technological advances as such a fetish of our era and even endangers humanity and nature for the sake of.

Our economic system has set free powerful forces and contributed to freeing advanced industrial nations from material hardship. But it has developed one-sidedly. The social commitments and limits of the free market economy must be stressed more plainly.

Land reform implementing the social obligation involved in land ownership;

Maintaining and extending local administration as this is the only way to exploit the individual forces necessary to carry out the task of saving our cities.

Cities are really to be helped effec-

tively, priority must be given to four main aspects:

1. Continued emphasis of the price the community has to pay for progress and growth and of the extent to which the quantity of production can affect the quality of the standard of living;

2. Ending the distortion between the structure of requirements and that of goods offered by stressing the social obligation of the market economy, in particular by increasing public funds for community investment and amenities;

3. Land reform implementing the social obligation involved in land ownership;

4. Maintaining and extending local

■ THINGS SEEN

Dürer - an artist caught between two eras



Albrecht Dürer's name, even in this the five-hundredth anniversary year of his birth, still means no more to many educated men than an example of old German exactness and Nordic coldness.

In an age when religious pictures of all kinds arouse widespread disinterest the life-work of the great Nuremberg artist is seen in a light that tends to exclude the Christian aspect or alternatively over-estimates it.

The famous *Betende Hände* (Hands in prayer), which has been abused for touristic purposes is not at all the kind of work that it has been made out to be for many years, namely an artistic spectacle testifying to a religious fervour. It is nothing more than an exemplary masterpiece of detailed anatomical portrayal.

It is quite a different story with regard to Dürer's other pieces in which the free language of form subjugates the ties of the commissioned works or in which the fantasy is completely liberated à la Titianne.

It is possible to track down the contradictions in Albrecht Dürer's "handwriting" by comparing two works executed at almost the same time, the Paumgartner Altar in Munich, dating from 1503 and the *Anbetung* (Adoration), dating from 1504 and now in the Uffizi Gallery.

Statuesque grouping of figures which marks out the former disciple of Wohlgemut is still underlined in the former work by heraldic figures on the side. But in the picture executed one year later there is the festively loose grouping of the kings, the vista on to the hills and the architectural ruins, an inflexible late-Gothic cliché transposed into Renaissance generosity.

These contradictions underline the fact that Dürer, unlike any other master of his age was the chronicler of two epochs. He was born on the scene for the Middle Ages

and in at their death with his petty-bourgeois parady and his worn-out pictorial clichés and the painter of a period of transition from the sacral spell to a more humanist art.

Dürer's doctrine of proportions, his nude drawings and paintings come into this category. They chronicle the liberation of the human body from the Nordic "Code of honour" and from the metallic Realism of their great old Flemish predeces-

sors.

The Adam and Eve copperplate en-

gravings dating from 1504 and the Prado gallery's painting of the same subject (1507) are glowing examples of this portrayal of mankind which is quite untypical of Nordic painting in its combination of proud geometry of figures and sensual carnal knowledge.

They overwhelm the portrait of Mary which is petrified in ponderous architecture.

This is a clear example of how the wishes of patrons place a burden on the overall composition of the work and how the framework of plumb modes of thought forces the spirit that is struggling to free itself back into the horizons of late-Gothic experience.

The almost pedantic experience of reality that is shown in water-colour landscapes and also some of the larger canvases is inherited from the days of apprenticeship as a goldsmith, which Dürer completed before his artistic training.

Here he met up with one of the contemporaries he most admired - Martin Schongauer, who also came from a family of goldsmiths and who had been made into one of the most significant pre-Dürer graphic artists by this apprenticeship.

Once again we see in these two artists the proof of the fact that an artistic "handwriting" can be built up by the proud originality of an apprenticeship in one of the crafts.

Painting as "free-art" is one of the least free of all professions, even at times when, princes and the upper middle classes are the patrons. It was a question of living with and from commissioned works for the artists.

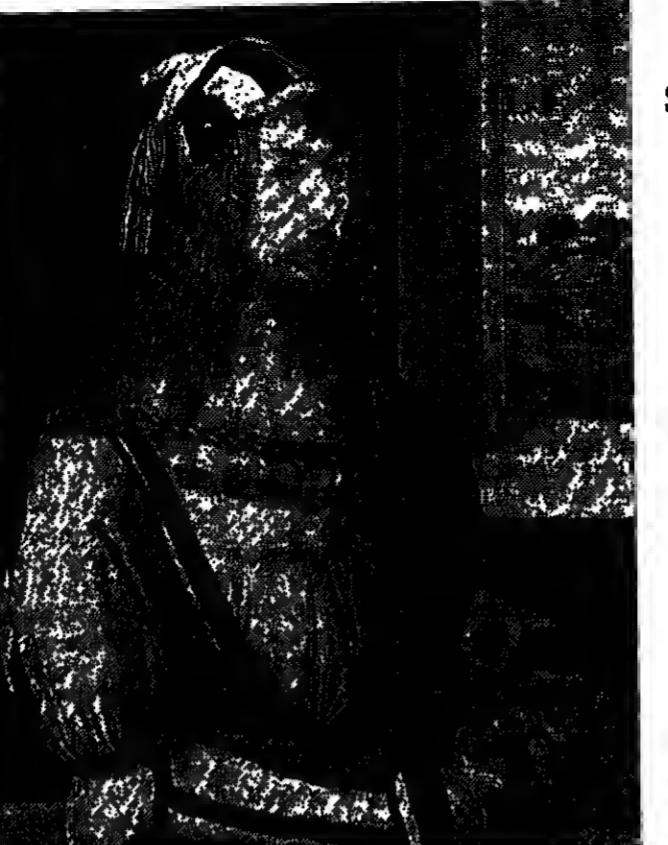
The Paumgartner Altar is a prime example of this plausibly hybrid of condescending bourgeoisie

and in at their death with his petty-bourgeois parady and his worn-out pictorial clichés and the painter of a period of transition from the sacral spell to a more humanist art.

Dürer's Adam and Eve, a copper engraving, done in 1504, belonging to the Germanisches Nationalmuseum Nuremberg.

(Photo: Katsig)

Continued on page 7



Dürer's self-portrait owned by the Prado, Madrid
(Photo: Katsig)

Albrecht Dürer - salesman and artist

Even five hundred years after his death Albrecht Dürer's status and position during his life cannot be mistaken. It can be no disputing his overwhelming importance - attested to by great contemporaries such as Michelangelo, Faust, Emman of Rottard and Mantua. This sometimes rather embarrassing Dürer bullabaloo does not detract from this fact.

There are few other creative arts that age that we know as well as Albrecht Dürer. Dürer kept a complete record of his work in letters, diaries, theorem books and in a family chronicle.

The life of this artist around the Middle Ages to the modern, highly relevant features from today's standpoint.

Dürer was the first artist to offer his work at low prices so that as many people as possible could acquire it. His woodcut series (*The Apocalypse*, *The Life of Christ* and the minor woodcut *Passion*) and engravings made him known throughout Europe and spread his fame.

He was an excellent businessman

not only sent his wife and maid to Nuremberg and Frankfurt to offer works for sale, but he also drew up a price list for his prints and sent them to Konrad Schueler on a business trip. Impressed upon him: "If he (the seller) should succeed in selling the print at higher price, he should spare an effort and not let himself be hindered by gaming or careless actions."

His business sense also helped his advantage of a suitable opportunity. When all the world spoke of the misfortune of a pig in Alsace in the year of 1493, he quickly made an engraving hoping it would sell well.

Germany's most famous and a popular artist was always conscious about his image. He spent a number of years working on his monogram and he was satisfied with its form. It became a trade-mark whose misuse was punished.

A decree published by the city of Nuremberg on 3 January 1512 said: "The stronger who sells drawings and the town hall bearing on imitations of Albrecht Dürer's signature must be compelled to promise to remove these signatures on all the works."

Dürer also objected to copies of his works. After his *Christus* and *Marienleben* appeared in 1504 he wrote a letter to Venetian friend Willibald Pirckheimer, complaining about his Italian colleagues, "these unfaithful, mendacious, thieving rascals. He even brought an action against Antonio Raimondi.

Convinced that the quality of his work was unsurpassed, Dürer never failed to lecture other people of the fact. The 30-year-old Dürer packed his bags and set out for Flanders to ask for a guarantee of the Nuremberg alderman by the name of Michael Beham ordered a cost of a mere 100 guilders from the emperor Charles V. It is also significant to note the pressure on the artist's pocket of the more modest projects such as the woodcuts for Emperor Maximilian I's triumphal carriage. And finally it is significant to note the self-help that became essential when Dürer's own wife sold her husband's work in the Frankfurt fair in 1505.

Precisely this contradictory dual aspect of a fight for existence and a nobility of art characterizes Albrecht Dürer's life work, paradoxical spiciness.

The sign of relief: "Here I am my own master, at home I am a scrounger", that Dürer heaved in Venice is reflected throughout all his self-portraits.

■ THE ARTS

Albrecht Dürer's work comprehensively displayed at Nuremberg exhibition

All efforts to comprehend Albrecht Dürer outside of his work have been in vain. The large exhibition in Nuremberg's Germanisches Nationalmuseum by President Gustav Helmemann. The exhibition, the largest ever devoted to the works of Dürer, is taking place in the gallery in the upper storey of the old section of the museum. Preparations for the exhibition had been going on for two years. Twenty-four specialists contributed their expertise under the direction of Peter Sträßer, the museum director. 110 museum and private collections from fourteen countries lent works. Two hundred drawings are on show along with all Dürer's graphic work. The catalogue lists some 720 items. The exhibition is divided into 26 sections, each with a room of its own. It will remain open until 1 August.

Young Man" painted in 1500 in Munich for which Dürer's brother Hans modelled.

It is not long before the visitor is confronted with the rest of Dürer's work. At first the organiser wanted to show everything that the young artist experienced.

Nuremberg is well-represented with wood-carvings and portraits of inhabitants. The early wood-carvings on the Upper Rhine which gave Dürer a great stimulus during his apprentice years are also documented in the work of Schonauer and the engravings of Haubrichsmeister.

Four drawings of Mantegna can be viewed along with two preparatory sketches. He made many nude studies but most have been lost in the course of time.

In this way Dürer discovered nature that was only hinted at in works of the Late Middle Ages and never given full realistic expression.

Dürer however painted water-colours that give an extremely precise reproduction of natural phenomena and have something of an Impressionist air about them.

His animal studies belong to this category and a wall is devoted to them. His famous study of the hare is not on show here but the visitor can see his studies of a crab, a stag's head, a lion and a hippopotamus.

Dürer's sharp eye for nature also influenced and transformed the depiction of Christian themes. This is shown in the next room with the excellent Paumgartner Altar, the *Passion* from Karlsruhe and the *Madonna with a Carnation*.

Dürer's graphic works follow, looking as if they had only just been printed. The *Apocalypse* borrowed from Munich is given a whole wall. The *Major Passion* is represented by the best examples.

A copper engraving of the *Passion* has been lent by a private collector and

Amsterdam provided an edition of the Minor Passion just as Dürer printed it with four pictures on every page.

The works done for Kaiser Maximilian take up number of rooms. The *Ehreporfe* is made into one monumental work by piecing together the individual sheets. The Imperial Sancturium too attracts visitors' admiration. The Kaiser's prayer book with illustrations by Dürer and Altdorfer can also be seen.

The pictures of everyday life perhaps do not start to impress until it is realised that Dürer took just as much trouble in depicting fighting mercenaries, dancing peasants or the miscarriage of a eight-legged dog.

Dürer's theoretical works can be seen in the original. Items are exhibited showing that Dürer's ideas influenced Nuremberg goldsmiths and glass painters.

In the last room there hang the excellent portraits that show that Dürer's experiences and theories opened up new paths for art, leading to a new way of thinking and a new image of man.

Jens Timpe

(Kölner Nachrichten, 24 May 1971)

79 Dürer drawings go on the market

Nuremberg's Dürer anniversary year has come up with a minor sensation in the world of art dealing: Edelmann the art and rare-book dealer in conjunction with the Zurich-based art dealers August Laube is offering 79 original drawings by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) for sale. Their total value is one million Marks.

It is the first time in ages that such a large number of works by Dürer has come on the market at one and the same time. The collection which will be on show at a special exhibition took three years to gather together.

Among the works offered for sale are some decided rarities such as *Sankt Christophorus mit Zurückgewandtem Kopfe* (Saint Christopher with head turned) with an asking price of 15,000 Marks, and the *Enthauptung der heiligen Katharina* (Beheading of Saint Catherine) valued at 45,000 Marks as well as a great series like *Apocalypse* (sixteen sketches) valued at 65,000 Marks and *Die grosse Passion* (The great passion) twelve sketches priced at 42,000 Marks.

The two most expensive works are *Ritter, Tod und Teufel* (Knight, Death and the Devil) which dates from 1513 and is valued at 80,000 Marks, and *Die Melancholie* (1514) priced at 75,000 Marks. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 May 1971)



Dürer's Adam and Eve, a copper engraving, done in 1504, belonging to the Germanisches Nationalmuseum Nuremberg.
(Photo: Katsig)

Continued from page 6

One indication of the reduced straits of a world-famous artist in the Germany of the sixteenth century is the way the 30-year-old Dürer packed his bags and set out for Flanders to ask for a guarantee of the Nuremberg alderman by the name of Michael Beham ordered a cost of a mere 100 guilders from the emperor Charles V.

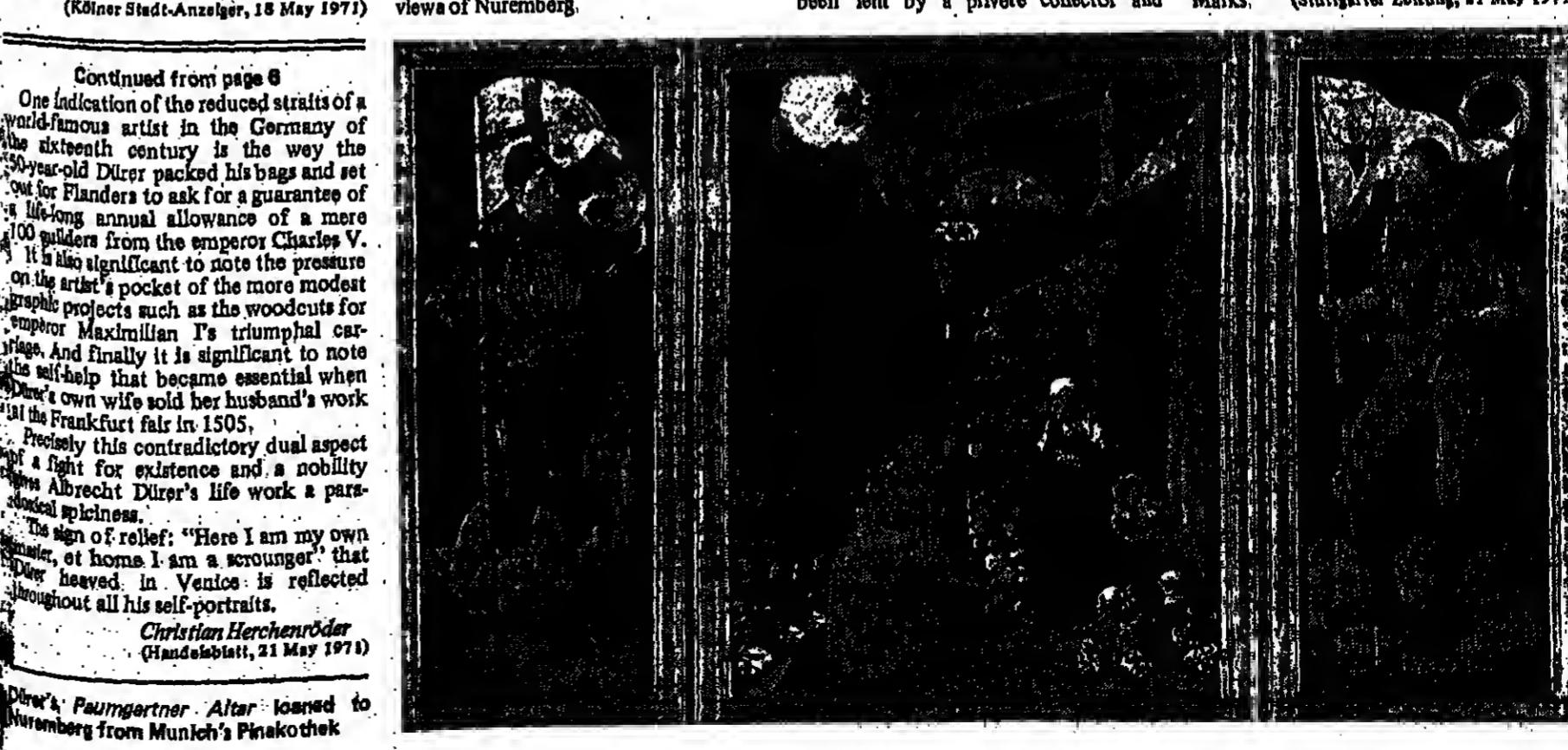
It is also significant to note the pressure on the artist's pocket of the more modest projects such as the woodcuts for Emperor Maximilian I's triumphal carriage. And finally it is significant to note the self-help that became essential when Dürer's own wife sold her husband's work in the Frankfurt fair in 1505.

Precisely this contradictory dual aspect of a fight for existence and a nobility of art characterizes Albrecht Dürer's life work, paradoxical spiciness.

The sign of relief: "Here I am my own master, at home I am a scrounger", that Dürer heaved in Venice is reflected throughout all his self-portraits.

Christian Herchenröder

(Handelsblatt, 21 May 1971)



EDUCATION

Children's road safety knowledge examined

Frankfurter Rundschau

If only takes a fraction of a second. Car tyres squeal, bystanders scream with horror, headlight glass shatters and a child lies dead or injured on the road.

A child is killed on the roads of this country every three hours. Every five minutes one is injured. In a large number of cases it is impossible to say how such a thing could have been possible. The child must have been able to see the car coming so why did it race into the road?

It is now thought that the large number of road accidents involving children cannot be explained alone by inadequate road safety training or increasing traffic density.

There must obviously be another reason and this could be that children have no understanding of the dangers facing them on the road.

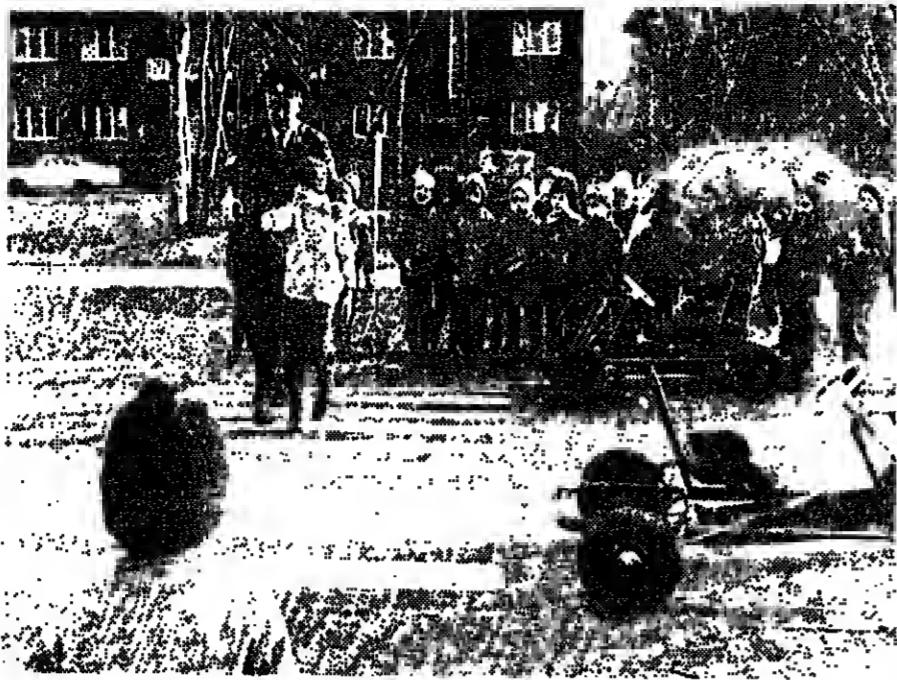
Uniroyal financed a series of experiments that revealed that even city children who are used to traffic have little idea of the dangers they are exposed to on the streets.

The series of experiments was based on the fact that an adult's pulse beat accelerates when he recognises any traffic danger, however negligible. Taking a bend too quickly or even the sight of crashed cars at the side of the road will suffice.

The experiment started by assuming that a child's pulse beat would be affected in the same way. But measurements taken proved negative, showing that children do not understand the dangers facing them on the road.

Fourteen boys and ten girls aged between two and twelve were observed during the experiments. All were healthy and normally developed and all were from car-owning families.

Before beginning the large number of experimental drives, the children had three electrodes attached to their chest. The electrodes were linked with a tachometer and the results were picked up in a



Police officer teaching children the rules of the road

(Photo: Archiv)

second car that followed at a certain distance and were recorded by an electrocardiogram, an oscilloscope and a tape recorder.

The results recorded during the experimental drives have now been analysed in a seventy-page report which revealed the one simple fact that nothing seems to alter a child's pulse rate during a car journey. Changes of direction, acceleration, braking and other traffic situations were unable to produce any change.

This was shown particularly by one extreme case. The car had to apply its brakes so sharply to avoid hitting a carefree pedestrian that the child was thrown from his seat and hit the back of the seat in front of him.

But even then the measuring instruments in the car following recorded no noticeable reaction in the pulse rate.

Summing up his report, he states, "The logical conclusion from those results is that it is precisely this aspect that is the greatest danger for children on the roads."

The child never recognises the danger. Increased caution when confronted with traffic is therefore alien to it. Road safety training for children must aim at depicting traffic dangers in a way that can be understood by children so that they can see the danger."

In other words, we do not need more road safety instruction but a different type. Making this clear was the aim of the research project.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 May 1971)

Children's essays illuminate attitude to parents

If I were my father, I would first have to go to work. When I came home, I would lie down on the sofa for a while. Then I would keep order in the house as the children have to be slapped from time to time."

"If I were my father" and "If I were my mother" were the subject of 1,780 essays written by nine to seventeen-year-olds attending various types of school.

All the boys accept the beatings mentioned by the twelve-year-old in his essay. They do not plan to act differently if their future sons come home with a bad report or era cheeky.

Few of them wrote that they would not slap their children. One stated, "I would not hit my children as there are a thousand other ways of punishing them."

Walter Vogels has analysed the essays and published the results in a book entitled *Wenn ich mein Vater wäre* (If I were my father) issued by Fredebeul und Koenen of Essen.

television and the same programmes as elder brothers and sisters.

This results in anger and argument. Usually the older children too have to stop whining so as to provide no temptation for the younger ones. But often the younger children as well will spend too long a period in front of the screen.

Two factors are evident in a boy's relation to his father. The boy rarely has any idea of what his father does during the day and would like him to devote all his leisure time to his son.

Brother and sister conflicts often lead to criticism of parents. A child will often think that it is being treated differently to other children in the family.

One boy reported, "I was once given a box on the ears when I knocked over a cup of coffee. If I had been my father, I would not have hit my child as anyone can upset a cup of coffee."

"My father did not punish my brother when he once threw a stone at my foot. I would have punished him as he did it on purpose and my father knew this."

Television provides a fruitful source for such conflicts. None of the younger children in a family is willing to understand why he or she cannot see as much

(Continued on page 8)

School grading subject to esoteric criteria

A Professor of Education in Kiel thirty writers a number of children's essays and asked them to mark them in the forties - the 1940s, that is - the add their comments. Was it a true set up in Gräfenberg, Austrian genuine call for help? Teacher asked, by Vincenz Priessnitz once a never agreed on the criteria to be used, enjoyed a tremendous reputation, when marking an essay. Cases when Sebastian Kneipp, a desperately poor student, either, was suffering in Munich from lung complaints that threatened to dash his cherished hopes of a career in the church.

Professor Gottfried Schröter of Würzburg has long been concerned with giving children's essays a just mark. Octobeuren, Bavaria, knew nothing about writers from experimental curiosity. But the writers did not take the Munich's *Hausbibliothek*.

The work in question was a treatise on the healing properties of water penned by Dr Johann Siegmund Hahn, first printed in 1738 and subsequently advocated by the son of the author.

Erich Kästner stated that he had his experience in this field. Gunter Häßler, the well-known Berlin doctor, thought that his talent was being overestimated, adding that he was quite inexperienced. As it was called, himself. At Dillingen

Marie Luisa Kaschnitz and Sieg Theological Academy he subjected himself to Vegesack refused to mark them self to cold showers in the seminary - about fifteen in number - as its garden and ice-cold baths in the Danube, have taken up too much of their time. Kneipp did not look the consumptive

Commenting on the general sleep type. He was strong and sturdy in being given too much work, Sieg appearance. But the illness the waters helped him to master was nonetheless

Heaving stood the test of so many physical and psychic setbacks Father Kneipp proved to be an energetic, good-natured primate with a knowledge of the world, first as chaplain at Biberech Wallfahrtskirche, then as acting priest of Boos, near Memmingen, then as third town chaplain at St George's, Augsburg.

Kneipp was a born doctor of the soul but his experience had taught him that physical well-being is also important. His vocation included the urge to help sick members of his congregation, which he did in both Bibereich and Boos, which was in the middle of a cholera epidemic.

A hundred and fifty years ago Sebastian Kneipp, arrived like a saintly

grateful patients at the end of the nineteenth century, was born the son of a weaver at the family's Stefansried home.

Continued from page 8
all their time sitting in a bar drinking with their friends.

Many of the children's essays were just an appeal for their fathers to have more time for them. There is no doubt that boys love their father and respect him. They stress that he is "my hero", "a good chap" or "O.K."

Opposition does not begin until children are older than those age ranges that wrote the essays end, strictly speaking, no longer belong to the younger generation.

Vogels suggests that if there is no opposition to a father during puberty the child will later make up for this with opposition to society.

Comments too varied. Some wrote a poem of praise while others thought the essay an offence to literary feeling.

The teachers who spoke of the excellent came out with phrases like "faultless poetic style, no weakness" characterised by true feeling, good service and appropriate expression.

A mother should always be there for her daughter. The girl will want to sever some of the ties and go her own way but as soon as she has a question or gets into difficulty will want to ask her mother's advice.

With the help of his students, Vogels has placed through six thousand essays by eight to sixteen-year-old schoolchildren and found 617 that he felt particular problem.

They were sent to 1,113 teachers the request that they should be commented upon. Six of the managed to attain every one of the gradings possible and commented on original to primitive gutter language.

An eighteen-year-old looked upon his father only as the man who tired him and finds it hard to respect him or model himself upon him.

A sixteen-year-old girl whose mother died after his appointment as vicar of the town in 1881, further and further field, began to develop into what is now a world-famous spa.

Father Kneipp's time was divided be-

Continued on page 8

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 11 May 1971)

School grading MEDICINE subject to esoteric criteria

Sebastian Kneipp's water cures have brought relief to millions

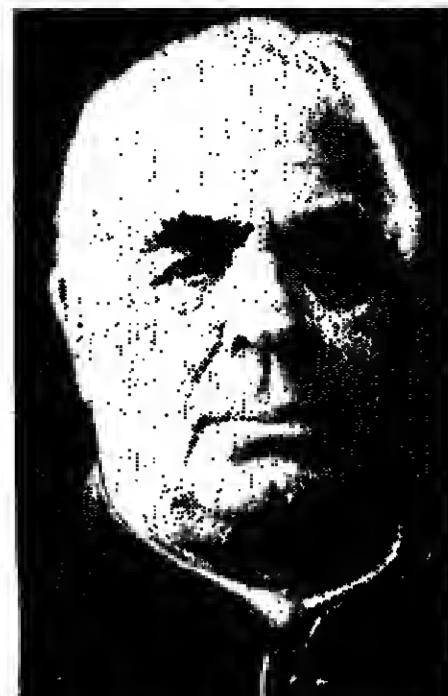
The weaving trade was already suffering as a cottage industry from the inroads made by mechanical looms. Young Sebastian had to work at the loom in the cellar from the age of eleven and the damp and dust soon went to his lungs, tuberculosis in those days being the poor man's disease par excellence.

His father was rated intelligent and hard-working but always had difficulty in earning the family enough to live on. His mother was strict and doubtless embittered about the joyless nature of her own life.

Regardless of criticism by the medical profession Kneipp cures have become part of the stock in trade of treatment for a large number of illnesses.

But Father Kneipp himself, who died in Wörishofen aged 76, suffered the same fate as Priessnitz of Gräfenberg, who died in 1851. A number of his followers attached more importance to his method of treatment than the originator himself.

(Die Welt, 18 May 1971)



Sebastian Kneipp

(Photo: dpa)

Doctors discuss problems of learning at Lindau medical congress

that only one in three of the children suffered from learning handicaps attributable to emotional factors of this kind.

An equal number suffered not only from disturbed family relations but also from almost imperceptible mental trouble and the remaining third suffered exclusively from mental trouble.

Professor Lempp feels that these "partial disturbances in performance due to organic handicaps" deserve more attention.

"Learning," Professor Reinhard Lempp, head of youth psychiatry and neurology at Tübingen and one of the principal speakers at the conference, noted, "cannot, of course, be limited to school age.

The ensuing shortcomings are manifold and the parents usually notice only the symptoms and lament that the child will not listen, does not follow, pays no attention, just does not want to.

In the United States, where the number of children handicapped in this way has increased to a particularly large extent in recent years, the correct solution, has it is known, been found.

Dr Gertrud L. Wyatt of Wellesley told the congress about her pre-school clinic. Parents first fill in a questionnaire indicating what activities typical for the age-group their child already masters and what he cannot yet do.

Should a shortcoming be particularly striking, a five-year-old who cannot yet tell the difference between the various colours, for instance, mother and child are requested to come along for an interview. The child is then subjected to tests.

If it proves to be suffering from a mental handicap of the kind indicated skilled therapists train it in the sector in question. In other respects it continues as before, going to school or kindergarten so as not to jeopardise its social development by being separated from others of its age-group.

Work of this kind is only in its beginnings in this country. Over the last five years psychologists have developed a number of tests designed to reveal mental trouble of this kind and they are already used at a number of clinics specialising in child neuroses.

As for psychotherapists, the interest shown in the conference would seem to indicate that they too will soon be working at a solution to the problem.

Florian Rauberg/PAM

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 May 1971)

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COLLECTING**Weapon collecting is a good investment**

At ten thirty am on 22 May a shot from a 260-year-old cannon opened the Fourth Weapons Fair held on Stuttgart's Killesberg. The Fair is the only one of its kind in Europe. For five days visitors were able to see almost everything the sport and hunting weapon industries had to offer.

European arms dealers hate looking back at the immediate post-war era when the arsenals of Europe emptied and stocks of old weapons were sold to American soldiers and arms dealers at bargain prices.

Before leaving the European battlefield, GI's went on a hunt for souvenirs, war trophies, pistols, guns, and machine-guns.

War-ravaged Europe was glad of the business to be made from these relics of a battle age and noticed at too late a stage their stocks were almost exhausted.

Prices rocketed. Many people in the United States have now realised that there is a lot of money to be earned in this field. What was an eccentric hobby twenty years ago has now become a means of capital investment. The idea of treating arms as a capital investment has now spread to Europe.

There are a number of factors to bear in mind when making capital investment in weapons. First of all there is a difference between weapons that are used in earnest and those that are only used for parades and decoration.

Ceremonial weapons are finely wrought and decorated with chrome, silver or even ivory and jewels. Generally ceremonial weapons are a century old or more and include swords, halberds, sabres, battle-axes, mediaeval cudgels and armour.

Prices for this type of weapon have fluctuated little in recent years. But some examples have fetched remarkably high sums. In general the same is true of these weapons as of wrought jewelry — the artistic value of the work done on them increases the price little, if at all.

On the other hand used weapons made in 1860 or afterwards are very marketable and are thus a better capital investment.

The weapons must still function and be in a good condition. They must be capable of use at any time, that is if ammunition for them is still available.

There is also the question of condition. As with coins, it is completely wrong to believe that worn out or well used items fetch the same or a higher price. The closer the item approaches mint condition, the more valuable it is.

Each part of a weapon has a serial number and it is important that these numbers should all be the same.

At present the weapons most popular with collectors are those with an historical background such as German and Swiss guns from the two world wars.

But collectors ought to work systematically. There are a number of ways to collect weapons. They can be collected according to the technical principles they incorporate — muzzle-loaders, flintlocks, percussion weapons, breech-loaders.

Series produced under license are also rarities. These include the Colts produced by Rock Ole and Singer before the First World War and the German Poroselholm pistols produced by Krieghoff or Vickers of Great Britain before the Second World War. These weapons produced under license fetch twice the price of the normal model today.

They can be collected according to mechanical systems where each type is represented by one item. Or they can be collected according to caliber.

Of course these systems can easily be combined. A collector could for instance collect all muzzle-loaders of a certain caliber made by European manufacturers. Rare items that do not qualify for his main collection can be exchanged like postage stamps. Combining the various methods of collection is sometimes necessary. A collector would be able to fill his whole house with all the different versions of the Colt that have been made. But it is not always the well-preserved older items that are in demand. Every year in the United States collectors flock to buy the jubilee items of Colt Industries who still continue to produce small quantities of the gun known to all Western fans. They also make special items decorated with chrome or nickel. Serial numbers are generally kept as low as possible with new productions. Speculation often results from the belief that production will soon be stopped.

Hunting weapons, rifles, especially those three and four-barreled rifles that are no longer produced, and duelling pistols should soon be in great demand.

Older weapons are often damaged. Gunsmiths then have to consider whether they are worth repairing. Refinishing weapons or revarnishing their metal parts can reduce their value by as much as eighty per cent.

The composition of the old finishing materials is often unknown now. Even when the weapons were being made manufacturers used to guard their secret.

The original nature of the weapon must be preserved. Missing parts must be replaced by new ones that have been produced as accurately as possible according to the original method, involving painstaking work.

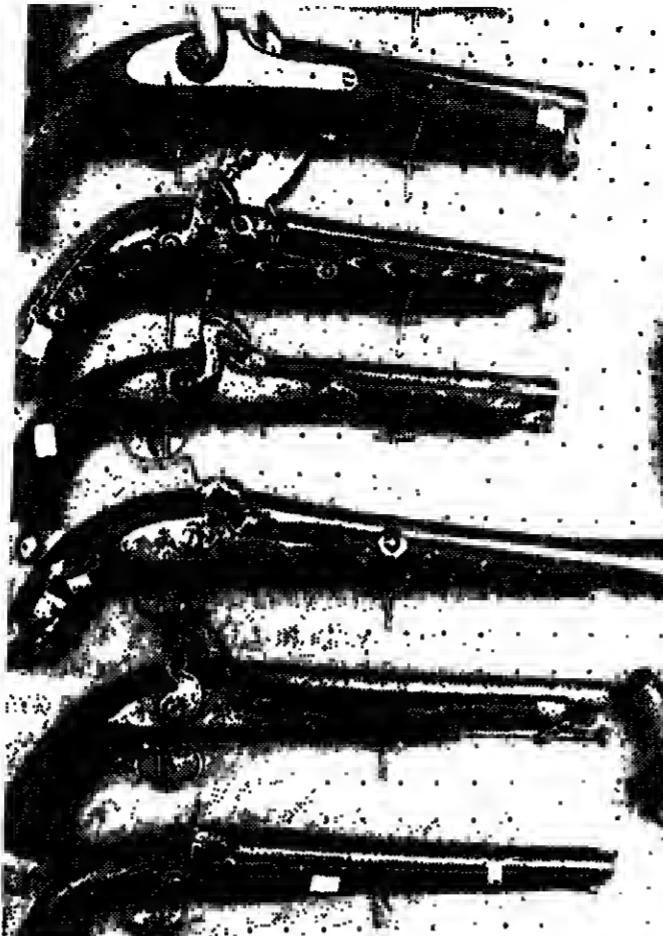
Good copies often cannot be distinguished from the original even by experts. This shows that capital investment in weapons demands a great deal of expertise. Laymen will need the advice of a good gunsmith. Not everything that is old and looks good is in fact genuine or suitable for capital investment.

Jacques Trachsler

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 May 1971)

A nineteenth century German uniform at the Weapons Fair

(Photos: Jörg-Peter Maucher)



Pistols on show at the Stuttgart Weapons Fair

Low-number series or experimental series rise more quickly in price and in the first series any mistakes can turn the weapon into a rarity — es is the curse with coins.

Series produced under license are also rarities. These include the Colts produced by Rock Ole and Singer before the First World War and the German Poroselholm pistols produced by Krieghoff or Vickers of Great Britain before the Second World War.

They can be collected by types — personal fire-arms such as revolvers, guns and duelling-pistols; long-range military or hunting weapons; or the cold steel of daggers, swords and similar weapons.

They can be collected according to mechanical systems where each type is represented by one item. Or they can be collected according to caliber.

Of course these systems can easily be combined. A collector could for instance collect all muzzle-loaders of a certain caliber made by European manufacturers. Rare items that do not qualify for his main collection can be exchanged like postage stamps. Combining the various methods of collection is sometimes necessary. A collector would be able to fill his whole house with all the different versions of the Colt that have been made. But it is not always the well-preserved older items that are in demand. Every year in the United States collectors flock to buy the jubilee items of Colt Industries who still continue to produce small quantities of the gun known to all Western fans. They also make special items decorated with chrome or nickel. Serial numbers are generally kept as low as possible with new productions. Speculation often results from the belief that production will soon be stopped.

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A nineteenth century German uniform at the Weapons Fair
(Photos: Jörg-Peter Maucher)

Hunting season opens with a bang

DIE WELT

World champions, world record-holders, promising youngsters and Wolfgang Paulsen of Flensburg — Aunt Emily looks after them all.

The hunting season began on 15 May for most of the quarter of a million hunters. Wolfgang Paulsen had the temerity to try his luck with a Ka 6 CR, a wooden glider built in 1964, in a field dominated by synthetics.

Grouse have been in season. Paulsen built his own trailer and saved every last penny to buy his Ka 6. "No hunters insofar as they are choice for me, I'm afraid," he comments.

He even plans to sell his present glider. The controversial battle would gladly part with it for 12,000 Marks.

game such as pheasant and my dream is to own a 24,000-Mark driven into traps by beaters, like Standard Cirrus."

little chance of survival because after the first two days of the gliding number of weapons used, will championships he was still in mid-field.

this autumn on 16 October, the weather improved his Ka 6 was no

millions of the non-hunting longer able to compete with the synthetic

Are huntsmen really the power models, which cost more and more but

claim to be? Or do they fly faster?

pleasure in flying their guns? In the standard class he ended up that there are few other one forty-second and last, but still cared for Europe where hikers can count by Aunt Emily, the lady who may not much game. In many parts it exists but has put in an appearance at Saxony there is more deer than many a gliding contest and this year made

This country's hunting regalia presence felt for the first time at the

thought of as ideal all over the national championships.

Most huntsmen are farmers. Whenever a pilot is dogged by participation in their numbers, so clearly bad luck. Dr Frowein of the Aero Club presents him with either an umbrella hunting grounds — less of a bottle of wine, commenting to the nine-year periods — and other delight of senior glider pilots that "Aunt Emily has enough small game if helping hand when times are hard."

Reichmann is indeed one of the few standard class specifications are

the outstanding pilot in the standard class. Also, to quote his good-natured and mostly well-to-do Swabian fellow-pilots,

He is "the poorest of us." But, they add,

"he can't half fly."

Klaus Holighaus is indeed one of the few first-rate West German glider pilots who is

neither comfortably off nor a mathematician, physicist and designer in one,

like the many outstanding members of university gliding clubs.

Reichmann does not fly his own glider.

It is a club machine. Mind you, there can hardly be a manufacturer in the business who would not gladly provide him with one. A world champion is good for business.

Continued from page 14

Anyone who wants to buy a glider should not be afraid to approach the pilot and ask about brocading and preserving. No matter what place he ends up taking und game, nature conservation, dogs, hunting customs and hunting circles believe that private wcapins will also rise in price in the near future.

Hunting weapons, rifles, especially those three and four-barreled rifles that are no longer produced, and duelling pistols should soon be in great demand.

Older weapons are often damaged. Gunsmiths then have to consider whether they are worth repairing. Refinishing weapons or revarnishing their metal parts can reduce their value by as much as eighty per cent.

The DJV represents, through its branches, all huntsmen in this country. They help them with problems concerning their arms, decides whether a good double-barrelled shotgun costs a thousand Marks and a hand-made gun or none at all end rules on this.

Churchill sells for more than ten thousand Marks. In addition a gun licence.

Huntsmen have to pay third-party insurance, hunting tax, compensation for damage done to crops by game, rent for their hunting permit for a further year from 1 April, have to pay for their hunting grounds and money for their arms, decides whether a good double-barrelled shotgun costs a thousand Marks and a hand-made gun or none at all end rules on this.

A huntsman has to be able to control his hunting grounds and money for his arms, decides whether a good double-barrelled shotgun costs a thousand Marks and a hand-made gun or none at all end rules on this.

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